

## Cabinet to take up summer-time issue as Peretz says 'No'

**Jerusalem Post Staff**  
The summer time controversy comes before the cabinet this morning, following Friday's announcement by Interior Minister Yitzhak Peretz that he does not intend to introduce it this year or next.

Energy Minister Moshe Shahal is to demand that the cabinet reverse the decision and several other ministers are expected to support him. But Prime Minister Peres, anxious to avoid a row with the ultra-Orthodox Sephardi Shas religious party, is thought likely to seek to postpone discussion of the issue.

At the same time, the unofficial introduction of summer time is becoming increasingly likely, with the IDF and the defence establishment, the Education Ministry, postal workers and much of private industry planning to start work an hour earlier to benefit from an extra cool hour in the morning.

Thus, whatever is decided officially, the country seems to be moving effectively into summer schedule in many areas.

Peretz's decision was based on the report of a special seven-man committee which he appointed to study the issue. Most of the committee, he said, had decided that summer time would not result in a decisive saving in electricity or in any marked lowering of the road accident rate. The entire committee, he said, had agreed that summer time would have a negative effect in religious matters.

Three members of the committee voted for summer time and three against; the seventh said he felt it was a matter for the interior minister to decide. Critics complained that

the vote had been a foregone conclusion, given the composition of the committee which, they said, Peretz had stacked against summer time.

Peretz said he was extending the period during which the question was to be studied. The coming two years, in which summer time would not be instituted, he said, would be compared to the past two years, during which it had been in force.

Speaking to the Tel Aviv Commercial and Industrial Club on Friday, Peretz denied a press report that Rabbi Eliezer Schach, the Shas party's spiritual mentor, had pressured him to decide against summer time. "He (Rabbi Schach) is no Khomemini, giving orders," Peretz said.

Peretz's decision is based mainly on the fear that businesses that open on Saturday evenings may start to operate before sundown on long summer Saturdays. This has also been the fear of the Chief Rabbi.

Energy Minister Moshe Shahal, who originally proposed a 182-day summer time for this year, beginning on March 27, is expected to urge the cabinet this morning to "request" Peretz to sign the Summer Time Order. The right to sign the order is vested with the interior minister under the Time Ordinance dating back to the Mandatory period.

Shahal hopes to get cabinet backing for a summer time period beginning on April 12 and running through September. That would save the country about \$6 million in fuel expenditure, he says, because of

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Policemen man barriers to separate Orthodox demonstrators and supporters of the Citizens Rights Movement and Mapam at the Heichal Cinema in Petah Tikva on Friday night, when Sabbath eve showings were resumed. Report, page 2. (Andre Brummann)

## Shultz due in few weeks to revive peace process

**Jerusalem Post Staff**  
U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will visit Israel "within four weeks, as part of renewed efforts to achieve progress in the Middle East peace process."

Shultz was persuaded by Prime Minister Shimon Peres that his involvement was now needed.

According to senior Israeli officials, Shultz will try to wrap up the Israeli-Egyptian negotiation over Taba and arrange a meeting between Israeli, Jordanian and Palestinian officials.

The Israeli sources said that the U.S. administration had been persuaded by Peres that only a Shultz visit would help to remove the obstacles in the peace process.

Returning from his visit to the U.S., Peres said he would not discuss the possibility of meetings between Israeli, Jordanian and Palestinian officials. He said the matter had to be examined further, but the feeling in Washington was that the gap between Israel and Egypt could be bridged, and the U.S. was prepared to help in this.

## Ghali to head delegation at Labour conference

**CAIRO.** — Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali is to head a delegation to the Israel Labour Party conference which opens on Tuesday, the Egyptian Foreign Ministry announced yesterday.

During his stay Ghali will meet with Prime Minister Shimon Peres and other leaders.

The sources said that Ghali will attend the convention as a member of the general secretariat of the ruling National Democratic Party. He will be accompanied by a trade unionist leader who is also a member of the party's general secretariat, the sources said without disclosing his name.

It will be the first ever visit to Israel by an Egyptian trade union leader since the Camp David accords. (AFP, AP)

## Peres, Moda'i square off over slur on PM's trip

Prime Minister Peres and Finance Minister Moda'i appeared to be on a collision course last night, after a weekend of sharp, mutual and public criticism.

Their remarks, which centred on economic issues, were so acrimonious that Peres's Labour Party colleagues were urging him to dismiss Moda'i. At the same time, the finance minister's colleagues were vocal in their full support for him.

Peres told party associates yesterday that he intended to react very sharply to Moda'i's attacks on him in the weekend press. It is understood that he said this during the party's youth convention at the Beit Berl Labour College.

Labour Party leaders are angry at Moda'i's attack on the premier's trip to the U.S., and even more at the interview in *Ha'aretz* in which Moda'i was quoted as accusing Peres of squandering funds on institutions connected with the Labour movement at the expense of economic growth.

The party leaders said the premier could not overlook Moda'i's calling him a "flying prime minister" and saying that the decision to aid Solel Boneh was "robbery".

Moda'i also denied that Peres has played any role in the success of the economic plan. "Peres does not understand economics and he is by nature conciliatory," Moda'i said. He added that money would be transferred to Solel Boneh and Kipat Holim only if they dismissed 4,900 workers as they had promised the government. "If Peres does not like this, he can fire me. That's his right," he said.

Labour Party Secretary-General Uzi Baram said yesterday that such remarks by Moda'i had made it impossible to work together. He said Moda'i had been "rude" and "vulgar."

Peres himself told the meeting in Beit Berl that it was not possible to

work in a cabinet in which every minister followed his own viewpoint.

While not mentioning Moda'i by name, Peres spoke of the "gall of those who almost ruined the economy," and were now criticizing his actions. He noted that he had heard no criticism when the government voted to provide financial aid to non-Histadrut concerns, such as Elscint.

Moda'i last night played down the impact of his remarks, telling *The Jerusalem Post*: "It has all been exaggerated."

Some in Labour regard the challenge to the prime minister's authority as more serious than that made by Industry Minister Ariel Sharon six months ago, which led to a cabinet crisis.

Labour sources also said Moda'i's attack was connected with his efforts to enhance his position within the Likud. "It was all planned. The man wants to show Herut that he is more of a Herutnik than they are," the sources said.

Economics Minister Gad Ya'acobi accused Moda'i of inciting the public against the Labour movement. He said Moda'i's remarks had cast doubt over his willingness to share cabinet responsibility.

Sources close to Vice Premier Shamir told *The Post* last night that Moda'i has indeed been voicing Likud sentiments on the economy, and said that he had the full backing of Shamir and other Likud members.

The sources said that "what has Labour particularly angry is that Moda'i has turned out to be a particularly successful finance minister. His success is anathema to Labour, and this is the real reason for the orchestrated campaign against him."

Compiled from reports by Mark Segal, Avi Tenkin, Roy Isakovitz and Sarah Honig.

## UN agrees to open up archives

### Israel to get secret file on Waldheim

**By WALTER RUBY**  
**For The Jerusalem Post**  
**NEW YORK.** — The UN announced late Friday that it will make available to Israel a secret file on former secretary-general Kurt Waldheim.

The UN statement was the first time the world body had officially confirmed that a UN file on Waldheim still exists.

A UN spokesman said that the file will probably be turned over to Israel tomorrow or Tuesday.

The UN decision came within hours of the formal request for the files by Israeli Ambassador to the UN Binyamin Netanyahu. The file on Waldheim is one of 40,000 sealed files compiled by the now defunct UN War Crimes Commission in the late 1940s and stored in UN archives in a building in midtown Manhattan. Asked at a press conference Friday afternoon whether Israel would reveal the contents of the Waldheim file, Netanyahu replied, "The terms of the commission say that the contents of the file are confidential."

But Netanyahu's spokesman told

*The Jerusalem Post* the files might be released to support a criminal case.

At his press conference, Netanyahu said that the charges against Waldheim are "very serious," adding: "If these charges are substantiated by the material we find in the files, I assure you the government of Israel will take clear action on this matter."

Netanyahu said that Israel had requested the files, "to clear the air once and for all." In a television interview Friday, Netanyahu said there are "six million reasons why we requested the file."

Netanyahu said he has "no idea" what is in the files. However, Ilan Steinberg, director of the World Jewish Congress' North American office said Friday, "The documents contained in the file will be devastating, assuming they are all still there. We are delighted that a government has finally requested the files."

Meanwhile, Waldheim again said yesterday allegations that he had belonged to Nazi groups or taken part in war crimes by Hitler's army in the Balkans had collapsed like a pack of cards. Waldheim also said in a speech to his People's Party meeting that he regretted "the inconceivable suffering that came over the entire Europe and the Jewish citizens through Nazi rule."



Waldheim at a press conference in the Austrian city of Linz at the weekend. (AFP)

## Shcharansky says quiet diplomacy won't work

**By MOSHE KOHN**  
Quiet diplomacy "has absolutely no chance of success if it is not conducted against the background of very strong public activity," Anatoly Shcharansky said at a gathering in Jerusalem last night. Israel should encourage "all forms of public protest, in addition to conducting quiet diplomacy, and should not try to restrict people" carrying out various forms of activity on behalf of Soviet Jewry. But he did not think such activity should include violations of the law.

Shcharansky, with his accustomed aplomb and humour, was answering questions put to him by members of

an audience of some 2,000 people who filled the orchestra section of the Binyanei Ha'uma convention centre. The meeting was Shcharansky's first public appearance since the press conference he gave two days after his arrival in the country, and was organized and announced just before the weekend by the World Union of Jewish Students.

Shcharansky said that if negotiations should take place between Israel and the Soviet Union on the renewal of diplomatic relations, it was "very important" that Israel not agree to any demands to halt activities in support of Soviet Jews wishing to emigrate. "Without open doors

for the Jews, (Soviet leader Mikhail) Gorbachev mustn't be trusted."

Asked by a student at a yeshiva for women what he intended to do with his newly-gained religious freedom, Shcharansky said, "Religious freedom is inside me, not external. I was a free person in the Soviet Union, and I intend to be even more so here." He explained that he became a free man as soon as he decided to become a Zionist activist in 1973.

Asked how the Israeli reality compared with what he had imagined: "In the Soviet Union I got accustomed to many years of living in a sea of hatred. Now I have to get accustomed to living in an ocean of love."

## Reporter kills himself after shooting at wife

**By MICHAEL YUDELMAN**  
**and YORAM GAZIT**  
**Jerusalem Post Reporters**

**TEL AVIV.** — Journalist Yossi Bar died yesterday in Beilinson Hospital after shooting himself in the head on Friday morning. Bar shot himself immediately after trying to murder his estranged wife and her father.

At 7.45 a.m. Friday morning, Bar, wearing a hat and a false moustache, arrived in a borrowed pick-up truck at 11 Rehov Levi Eshkol in Ra'anana, where his wife and two children were living.

A few minutes earlier, Bar's father-in-law, Moshe Mendelovitz, had arrived by car, as usual, to take the children, aged 12 and seven, to school. Bar's wife Varda, the children and their grandfather were in the car when Bar rammed the pick-up truck into them.

Bar then drew a pistol and began shooting, hitting Mendelovitz in the stomach. Varda Bar was shot in the thigh, but managed to run towards her second-floor apartment, with Bar chasing her.

The 12-year-old daughter, ran af-

ter them, overtook her father and, begging Bar not to hurt her mother, tried to shield her.

Bar then shot himself in the mouth.

He was taken to Beilinson Hospital and died at 1 a.m. yesterday. Mendelovitz, 60, was taken to Meir Hospital's emergency ward and was yesterday reported out of danger.

A warrant for Bar's arrest was issued earlier last week after his wife had complained that he had threatened her and the children. The police had been searching for Bar since Thursday.

Bar left a 12-page letter, found after the shooting, which detailed his deteriorating relations with his wife, from whom he had separated some three years ago. He wrote that he was tired of living and intended to hurt his wife, who had hurt him.

Bar, 40, had been *Yediot Aharonot's* crime reporter for the past eight years. He was known as a pleasant, hospitable man, who was thorough in his work, and whose private police archives were famous. Police reporters and students often

sought his help.

About three years ago, Bar was sent to the U.S. as *Yediot's* correspondent. Some six months later, he heard that his wife was having an affair. Bar reportedly caught her and her lover together in New York's Lexington Hotel. Since then, his friends say, he had not been the same person.

On his return Bar was unable to get over the blow of his wife's infidelity. He became obsessed with the New York affair and neglected all other responsibilities and helped his brother, Haim Broide, to take his place as *Yediot Aharonot's* police reporter.

Bar was said to have wanted to forgive his wife, but he could neither forget nor forgive.

Pending divorce proceedings, the rabbinical court had forbidden him to see his wife.

Bar apparently planned his suicide carefully. He knew he was wanted by the police and avoided his house on Rehov Ramban in Ra'anana. "I'm going to put an end to it all this week," he told a close friend.

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## The weather at major Swissair destinations

	S.A.B.E.	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	10	8	12	Clear
BRUSSELS	10	8	12	Clear
FRANKFURT	10	8	12	Clear
GENEVA	10	8	12	Clear
LONDON	10	8	12	Clear
MUNICH	10	8	12	Clear
PARIS	10	8	12	Clear
ROME	10	8	12	Clear
STUTTGART	10	8	12	Clear
ZURICH	10	8	12	Clear

\*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

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## THE WEATHER

Forecast: Hot and dry.

	Yesterday's	Today's
Jerusalem	13-25	27
Golan	11-25	28
Nahariya	14-22	24
Safed	11-20	26
Haifa Port	15-30	31
Tiberias	16-27	32
Nazareth	15-30	32
Afula	13-26	28
Shomron	13-24	27
Tel Aviv	15-30	31
B-G Airport	15-30	31
Jericho	15-34	35
Caesarea	14-21	24
Beersheva	14-20	31
Eilat	19-31	32

## SOCIAL & PERSONAL

**GOLOMB** - To Nachama and Chaim, a son; brother to Rinat, Yaron and Anat; grandson to Ruth and Leo Cohn; On Friday, April 4.

## Peres says he favours strong Arab economies

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
Israel wants the economic situation of the Arab states to be "strong enough to enable them to seek peace," Prime Minister Peres said last night.

Speaking at an International Israel Bonds conference at the Laromne Hotel in Jerusalem, Peres indicated that his proposal for a "Marshall Plan for the Middle East" is motivated by his concern that the entire situation in the region could be shaken by the continuing drop in the price of oil.

The time has come, he said, for the developed countries "to supply the infrastructure to assure the supply of oil."

## 6 dead, 68 hurt on roads

Six people were killed and 68 injured in 50 traffic accidents last week. Two pedestrians, one of them a child, were among those killed. Of the injured, 54 were pedestrians, 21 of these children.

Ety Metzger, 75, run over by a car last week on Haifa's Rehov Herzl, died yesterday of her injuries. The driver was released on bail by the Haifa Magistrates Court on Friday.

## Prof. Netanyahu, 74

Prof. Elisha Netanyahu, one of the country's leading mathematicians, and a veteran Technion teacher, died at the end of last week aged 74. He is to be buried this afternoon at the Haifa cemetery.

Netanyahu leaves a wife, Supreme Court Justice Shoshana Netanyahu. He was the uncle of Entebbe hero Yoni Netanyahu and of Ambassador to the UN Binyamin Netanyahu. (Itim)

## Correction

Instruments for the Afula orchestra were donated by Melvin and Selma Maisel, and not as stated in Thursday's Post.

## TABOR RACE

The 34th annual race around Mt. Tabor was won yesterday by Eric Fresnais, 34, an engineer from France.

## HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

### Murder victim was former member of 'bombers gang'

## Brothers held as Jaffa gang war flares

By YORAM GAZIT

For The Jerusalem Post  
TEL AVIV. - Brothers Hassan and Naji Khalil, two of the few survivors of the gang known as the "Jaffa bombers," were arrested on Friday on suspicion of murdering Miko Loia, another known criminal, last Thursday.

Loia, a former member of the "Jaffa Gang," was killed when his car exploded shortly after his release from prison on completion of a five-year sentence for drug dealing.

The Khalil brothers are suspected of murdering Loia in revenge for his alleged role in the murder of their brother and the wounding of another brother, when Jaffa gangs fought for control of drug traffic in the area.

According to one theory, Loia was murdered following a dispute with

other criminals in the Ma'asiyahu prison.

During 1979, Jaffa was one of the most dangerous places for Tel Aviv's top underworld figures who, one after another, met their deaths there as their cars were booby-trapped. Underworld "executions" followed a pattern: a bomb was planted in a victim's car and connected with a fishing hook to one of the car's wheels; as the car moved off, the bomb exploded. Yosef Lev ("Abu Toom"), Yehuda Edri ("Spaniol") Moshe Dushi, David Shulman and others were among the victims.

At the beginning of 1979, before the car-bombs took their toll, Haj and Araf Khalil, of Jaffa's Khalil hamula (family clan), were attacked with anti-tank grenades and machine gun fire. Haj was killed and

Araf was badly wounded. Loia's name was mentioned at the time in connection with the killing.

The car-bomb executions were partly vengeance for the attack on the Khalil brothers, and partly an expression of the power struggle between Jewish and Arab gangs for control of the drug trade.

The head of the "Jaffa bombers" was Mohammed Snir, of the Snir hamula. The gang numbered 10 Arab residents of Jaffa, mainly drawn from the Khalil and Snir families.

Sgan Nitzav Moshe Friedman, of the Tel Aviv Central Police unit, led an intensive six-month investigation of the car-bomb murders which led to the arrest of members of the Khalil and Snir families. Ten were found guilty and sentenced to prison.

Loia, who grew up in orphanages, joined the underworld in his youth, becoming a member of the "Jaffa Gang," which specialized in robberies and burglaries, in 1972.

After the Rishon LeZion bank robbery in 1972 most of the gang's members were arrested, but Loia, said to have been at the scene of the crime, escaped. His involvement in that crime was never proved. Later, he joined well-known criminals and opened the Blue Cave night club in Jaffa, a focal point for the area's crime chiefs.

In 1975, Loia's friend Hersheko Nelo, who police sources said was once one of Israel's biggest heroin dealers, took Loia into the drug business. He was arrested in 1982 and jailed for smuggling heroin into the country.

### Neturai Karta rabbi held after Jerusalem bus-shelter vandalism

## Police get ready for extremist protest

By BARBARA AMOUYAL

For The Jerusalem Post  
Jerusalem police last night readied for an unruly demonstration by the ultra-Orthodox Neturai Karta community following Friday's arrest of four Mea She'arim men who are suspected of spray-painting 11 bus shelters in the capital. The unlicensed demonstration was due to take place early this morning.

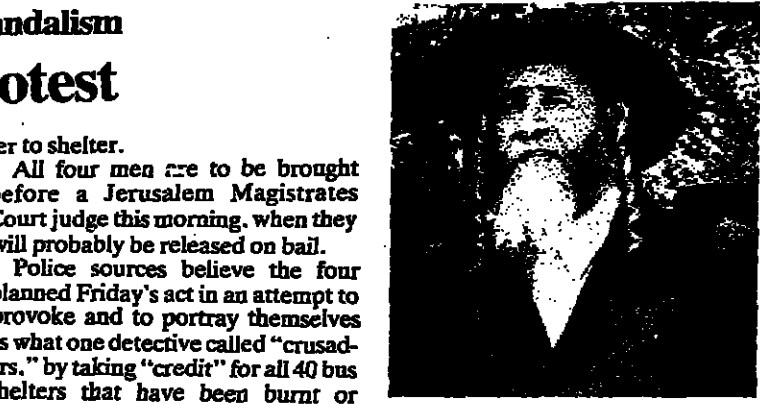
The first disturbances started last

night when two Egged buses were stoned in Mea Shearim.

Uri Blau, son of Neturai Karta spiritual leader Amram Blau, was arrested at noon on Friday as he was allegedly spray-painting a shelter on Sderot Herzl. Soon afterwards, four men were arrested near Rehov Hapalmah for allegedly similar acts. Police also detained an ultra-Orthodox cab driver, suspected of transporting the vandals from shelter to shelter.

All four men are to be brought before a Jerusalem Magistrates Court judge this morning, when they will probably be released on bail.

Police sources believe the four planned Friday's act in an attempt to provoke and to portray themselves as what one detective called "crusaders," by taking "credit" for all 40 bus shelters that have been burnt or vandalized in the capital.



Uri Blau (Rubinger)

## Thousands protest at Sabbath Eve film show

By YORAM GAZIT

For The Jerusalem Post

PETAH TIKVA. - Thousands of Orthodox demonstrators from Petah Tikva, Bnei Brak and the surrounding area demonstrated on Friday night against the renewed opening of the Heichal Cinema on the eve of the Sabbath, but there was no violence.

A smaller group of Citizens Rights Movement and Mapam supporters held a counter-demonstration outside the cinema, protesting against religious coercion. Among them were MKs Shulamit Aloni and Yossi Sarid (CRM), Mordechai Virshup-

ki (Shinui) and Ya'ir Tzaban (Mapam).

Police, reinforced by colleagues from other towns, and Border Police units kept the two groups apart.

The town's Heichal cinema became the centre of a national controversy in 1984, when there were demonstrations every Friday night for several months, for and against movie shows on the Sabbath. Mayor Dov Tavori authorized and supported the cinema's Sabbath eve shows against strong opposition from the local and national Orthodox community.

The cinema opened two days ago, after having been closed for a year-and-a-half for renovations. It now offers three cinema halls and all three were packed for Friday's movies.

Orthodox demonstrators shouted "Shabbos" and sang Hassidic songs, while from the other side there came back shouts of "Free country" and "Go serve in the army."

Aloni told The Jerusalem Post that the religious leaders, supported by the Interior Ministry and the prime minister, were trying "to push Israel

back to the Dark Ages." The Interior Ministry's efforts, aided by the prime minister, to close sports stadiums and the Haifa cable car on Saturdays were spoiling the public's Sabbath pleasure, she said and "pushing us back to ghetto times."

Both groups of demonstrators dispersed quietly when the movies ended at about midnight.

Sharon sub-district police commander Hanoch Givati told The Post that deploying so many police outside the cinema had created personnel shortages elsewhere.

## Author Moshe Pearlman dies at 75

Moshe (Moish) Pearlman, well-known author, former director of Kol Yisrael and one-time head of the Government Press Office, died in Jerusalem yesterday, aged 75.

Born in London, Pearlman graduated from the London School of Economics and became editor of The Zionist Review. He spent a year at Kibbutz Ein Harod in 1936, and subsequently published his first book, Collective Adventure.

In World War II, he fought in the British army in North Africa and Greece, and he was mentioned in despatches. During and after his army service he was active in organizing Aliya Bet, the clandestine moving of Holocaust survivors from Europe to this country.

In one episode at that time, he

posed as a displaced person and sailed here on the Theodor Herzl, being caught and imprisoned by the British authorities in Cyprus for several weeks.

During the War of Independence, he commanded the IDF press liaison unit and was chief army spokesman. After the war, he established and ran the Government Press Office. He was also, during this time, a close adviser to Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion.

In 1952, Pearlman was appointed director of Kol Yisrael, and also ran the government's information services. In 1960, he went on a special mission to Zaire, then the Belgian Congo.

He was recalled to the army in the 1967 Six Day War, when he was

special assistant to then defence minister Moshe Dayan.

Pearlman wrote Ben-Gurion Looks Back, with Israel's first premier, and a book about the trial of Adolf Eichmann in Jerusalem. He later collaborated with Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek in a book about the capital.

In his later years, Pearlman wrote prolifically on biblical and other subjects, also assisting such figures as Dayan and Yigael Yadin in their writing.

His own books included In the Footsteps of Moses, In the Footsteps of the Prophets, and The Maccabees. His last published work, Digging Up the Bible, was a popular book on biblical archaeology.

Pearlman, who was known as a



(Branover)

genial and pleasant personality, took a special pleasure in encouraging young authors. His sister Hindle Kaufman, a well-known Jerusalem nurse, died a week ago.

Pearlman leaves four sisters and two brothers. AW, AZ

## Bonn defence minister to visit local industries

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. - West Germany's Defence Minister Manfred Wornier is due in Israel at noon today for a tour designed to familiarize him with local defence industries.

The idea is to create a good atmosphere between the two defence establishments, especially following the frigid relationship with his predecessor Hans Appel.

Any talks on possible cooperation are to be left for subsequent contacts with Wornier's subordinates. The Jerusalem Post has learned.

Wornier's itinerary includes a visit to an Air Force Base. Wornier, a reserve lieutenant colonel, is a pilot with more than 1,500 flying hours to his credit.

Israel would like to benefit from German technological developments, especially in electronics.

Germany has allocated up to \$2 billion for imports from countries other than the U.S. and officials here hope to be able to tap some of this budget.

The belief here is that Germany is interested in Israel because of the IDF's battle experience. They know Israel accumulated considerable data on the performance of weapons produced in the Soviet bloc, including tanks, planes and anti-aircraft missiles.

Nevertheless Israeli officials feel that there are also limits to what can be expected of Wornier. Germany has never hidden its ties with some of the Arab countries, especially Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

Nor can Israel expect any exclusive joint-development schemes with Germany, because major systems are developed in cooperation with its NATO allies.

## Labour youth vote against rotation

By ROY ISACOWITZ

Post Political Reporter

Labour Party youth members yesterday voted against implementation of the rotation agreement during a mock vote held at the party's youth convention. Anti-rotation sentiment is growing steadily in Labour, in anticipation of its national convention which opens on Tuesday.

Some 400 of the 1,200 delegates participated in the mock ballot yesterday. Of those, 221 were opposed to implementation of the rotation agreement while 196 supported it.

Addressing the youth convention last night, Prime Minister Peres reiterated his intention of going through with rotation. He also expressed strong support for a change in the electoral system, saying that the system of "minister against minister" makes governing the country impossible.

The United Kibbutz Movement decided yesterday to allow its delegates to the national convention freedom of conscience in the rotation issue.

Rotation is on the agenda for the final day of the convention next Thursday.



A fashion show is staged in Jerusalem on Friday for women delegates of the Israel Bonds conference and wives of cabinet ministers. (Rahamin Israeli)

## Yavin appointed acting TV head

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Veteran broadcaster Haim Yavin was on Friday appointed acting head of Israel Television by Broadcasting Authority director-general Uri Porat.

The one-year appointment is to be ratified on Tuesday by the IBA management committee.

Yavin, 53, has been with ITV

since it started in 1968. Prior to that he held senior positions with Israel Radio which he joined in 1957.

Since the beginning of last year, when Tuva Sa'ar's three-year term expired, there have been three acting heads, including Porat himself. Yavin is to take up his duties this morning.

Yavin said his immediate target is improving labour relations.

## French devaluation bid stymies EC currency talks

OOTMARSUM, Netherlands.

(Reuters). - European Community finance ministers postponed a decision on realigning European Monetary System (EMS) currencies until today, after failing to reach agreement yesterday. Dutch Finance Minister Onno Ruding said.

He declined to comment on why the 11-hour session ended in deadlock. Senior delegation sources earlier said the stalemate focused on a row between France and its EMS partners over demands by the new right-wing government in Paris for a sizeable devaluation of the franc against the West German mark.

Ruding told journalists he hoped the realignment talks could be finished quickly today.

The ministers, accompanied by central bank governors and senior monetary aides, are meeting at a secluded hotel near their eastern Dutch village for their twice-yearly informal policy session.

After it became clear no agreement in reshuffling parties in the eight-currency float was in sight, the ministers began preparing for policy-making meetings of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank this week and of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development later this month.

It appeared France was facing a tough battle to persuade European

partners that its request for the franc to be devalued more than 8 per cent against the mark was justified. Conference sources said West Germany, whose huge exports to France would be hardest hit by the move, was the main obstacle to France's call and wanted only a moderate franc devaluation.

Other opponents of a large franc devaluation included the Netherlands, Italy and Belgium, conference sources said.

Negotiations reached deadlock on a compromise proposal for a 6 per cent franc devaluation, deemed inadequate by Paris while Bonn and its Allies judged it too generous, they added.

The realignment, the ninth since the EMS was set up in 1979, was also expected to include a devaluation of the Italian lira and the Irish pound while the value of the Dutch guilder would be increased against the franc by the same amount as the mark.

In the system, aimed at promoting exchange rate stability and facilitating trade, the eight member currencies are allowed to fluctuate against each other within limited ranges.

The EMS groups France, West Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, Ireland and Denmark, Britain, Greece and new EC members Spain and Portugal are not full members.

## 2 die in Berlin nightclub blast

BERLIN (AP). - A bomb exploded yesterday in a crowded nightclub frequented by U.S. soldiers, killing an American serviceman and a West German woman and injuring 155 others, authorities said.

"We assume that this attack was committed by terrorists of the extreme left, possibly even foreign terrorists," West Berlin police spokesman Dieter Piete told reporters.

An anonymous caller told a West German news agency in Berlin that a group calling itself the "Anti-American Arab Liberation Front" had planted the bomb. West Berlin officials said they had not previously heard of the group.

In London, an anonymous caller claimed the attack was carried out by the Holger Meins commando, a West German terrorist group which also claimed responsibility for the assassination of Swedish Prime

Minister Olof Palme. It is linked to West Germany's Red Army faction, one of Western Europe's most notorious leftist terrorist groups.

Police said about 500 people were packed in the "La Belle" discotheque when the blast occurred at 1:50 a.m.

The powerful blast caused a partial collapse of the ceiling, shattered the mostly glass front and buckled walls in the ground-floor discotheque. The explosion also blew out windows in surrounding stores.

The blast was the second bomb attack in West Berlin in a week. Seven Arabs were killed in a German-Arab club March 29.

In November, 23 people, mostly Americans, were injured when a car bomb exploded outside a U.S. military shopping complex in Frankfurt.

## MIDEAST NEWS IN BRIEF

### Post Mideast Staff

The fighting between the Palestinians and the Shi'ite Amal militia at the refugee camps in Beirut intensified yesterday, as Amal used tanks for the first time and the clashes spread to the Bourj al-Barajneh camp. Radio Monte Carlo reported.

Six people were killed in the fighting on Friday night, bringing to 46 the total of deaths since the battles began at the Sabra and Shatilla camps on March 29.

Nabih Berri was unanimously re-elected leader of the Shi'ite Amal movement at the closing session of the movement's sixth conference in Beirut on Friday, the radio also reported.

### CAIRO

Egypt has decided to equip the large post offices in Cairo and Alexandria with electronic devices for detecting explosives hidden in mail.

### KHARTOUM (Reuters)

A first consignment of Egyptian military equipment arrived at Khartoum airport yesterday as a gift to the Sudanese armed forces, diplomats said.

The full package, worth \$7 million, will include field guns and shells, uniforms for 2,000 men and 20 Egyptian-made Walid armoured cars, the diplomats added.

Egypt agreed to send the material during a visit to Khartoum last month by a senior Defence Ministry official, they said.

### UNITED NATIONS (AP)

The Lebanese ambassador last week asked Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to request that the Security Council authorize a six-month extension of the UN peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon.

Ambassador Rashid Fakhoury told Perez de Cuellar that the 5,600-man force "remains an important factor of stability and the best alternative for peace and security in the region."

Unifil's current six-month mandate expires April 19.

### CAIRO

The Supreme Egyptian-Jordanian Joint Committee is to convene in Amman in mid-April to discuss increased cooperation. Cairo's Voice of the Arabs radio has reported. The meeting will be chaired by the prime ministers of the two countries.

A Jordanian military delegation arrived in Cairo last week for talks on military cooperation.

### UNITED NATIONS (AP)

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## Bomb-scare turns back Air-India jumbo

LONDON (AP). - An Air-India jumbo jet en-route to India with 305 people aboard returned to Heathrow Airport when an hour out of London yesterday after the airline received a call saying there was a bomb on board, airport officials said.

Five engines and emergency vehicles lined Heathrow's main runway as the Boeing 747 jet landed and the passengers were evacuated by emergency chutes, said a spokeswoman for the British Airports Authority. Fifty-three passengers were slightly injured from friction burns.

Explosives experts searched the plane for about 2½ hours and found nothing.

## South African black leaders at Afro-Asian Institute

TEL AVIV (Itim). - Twenty black union leaders from South Africa are attending a course at the Histadrut's Afro-Asian Institute here. Among them are leaders who have been imprisoned for their struggle against apartheid.

The presence of the group has aroused interest in the international media and the Histadrut has received numerous inquiries about the group which, as well as union leaders, includes community workers and heads of women's organizations.

Institute director Yehuda Paz, who was recently in South Africa to arrange the group's attendance, will give a news conference tomorrow with representatives of the group.

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- Professor DAVID BOHM**  
Department of Physics, Birkbeck College, England  
will lecture on:  
**The Implicate Order:  
A New Approach to Reality**  
Chairman: Professor ISSACHAR UNNA  
on Wednesday, April 9, 1986, at 8:00 p.m.
- Professor VALEREI PEARL**  
President of New Hall College, Cambridge, England  
will lecture on:  
**Gardens and Cookery Books:  
The Environment and Social Change  
in 16th and 17th Century London**  
Chair: Professor ALICE SHALVI  
on Monday, April 14, 1986, at 8:00 p.m.  
Albert Einstein Square

We mourn the death of  
**MOSHE (Moish) PEARLMAN**  
The funeral leaves today, Sunday April 6, 1986, at 3 p.m.  
from the Sanhedria Funeral Parlour, Jerusalem,  
for the Har Hamenuhot cemetery.  
Shiva takes place at 16 Rehov Marcus, Jerusalem.  
The Family

With deep sorrow we announce  
the passing of our dear  
**TONIE ZEISSLER-HAUSER**  
The funeral will take place today, Sunday, April 6, 1986, at 12:30 p.m., at the Holon cemetery.  
We shall meet at the new gate.

The bereaved:  
Her sisters: Clair Itallener  
Eva Hauser  
The Arnold-David Lichtenstein  
Family  
Bruno Pollak

هكذا من الاصل



## Beersheba mayor to quit after 23 years for job in Histadrut

## Navi leaves Pandora's box of debts

By LIOA MORIEL  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — After 23 years as mayor of this city, Elihu Navi is leaving to take up the newly created post of head of the Histadrut's judicial body, to which he was elected last Thursday. Because the Labour Party no longer allows members to hold two elected positions simultaneously, Navi will resign as soon as the Beersheba council elects a successor.

Navi, a former judge, has been touted before for national positions, including ambassador to Egypt and President. But he has always said being mayor was his highest political aspiration. Perhaps the city deficit, NIS 30 million, has robbed the job of some of its appeal.

Navi's possible successors include local labour council chairman Ben-Zion Carmel, Navi's former deputy; the head of the Herut opposition in the council Balfour Kishit, who was Navi's administrative aide; and disaffected former Labour MK Uri Sabag, who ran against Navi in the last elections and forced a neck-and-neck second round.

The head of an educational institution here told *The Jerusalem Post* of a recent telephone call from a former student whose uncle is one of the three deputy mayors. The student said: "Your economic troubles are over. My uncle will be the new mayor and you will have his support. As you know, he has been promised the job."

Senior municipality staff are

almost solidly behind Navi's loyal sidekick Moshe Zilberman, the first deputy and the second man on Navi's Eshel list. They see Zilberman as a technocrat who will carry the city council to the end of its term without shaking the establishment.

Navi established Eshel as a political play several years ago when, after announcing his retirement from city hall, the Labour Party, to his dismay, chose Carmel as its mayoral candidate. Navi then established an independent local list, saying that Carmel was unfit to run the city and that his own days as mayor were not yet over. Navi won the election hands down.

But he was tired. He no longer sparkled and his vision faded; it seemed that he was only waiting for some appointment to national office. That offer took several years to come. In the meantime, he again ran for mayor as an independent (keeping his Labour Party credentials all the while, just in case) — and nearly lost. A gray, if respectable, Labourite, Uri Sabag, gave up a possible Knesset seat to run against him for mayor.

Sabag, working hard and mending all his party fences, marshalled so many votes that he forced a second vote which he only lost by 4 per cent. The writing was on the wall: Beersheba wanted some change.

Navi soon surrounded himself with younger professional men to revitalize the city. He came down hard on the local chemical industry, forcing the closure of a foul-smelling



Elihu Navi. (Moriel)

plant that had plagued the town for decades. He acted firmly against the Habad movement on the issue of Ethiopian immigrants' rights to attend the local Habad school without undergoing ritual conversion.

But all this was offset by the larger problem of a city deficit that makes investors wary, long-term planning meaningless and new projects impossible.

The most aggressive of the candidates for mayor seems to be Carmel. Though he and Navi were once said to hate each other virulently, they have recently become friendly again, at least in public, with the aid of Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar. It was Kessar who engineered Navi's diplomatic retire-

ment from city politics and his new position, and people here believe that Kessar has another appointment lined up: that of local labour council chairman Carmel as mayor.

"I wouldn't be surprised if Carmel became mayor and the deficit was magically erased," one insider told *The Post*.

Sabag may want the nomination as the man who nearly defeated Navi. But he has told reporters that he will accept whatever the party decides. Carmel, for his part, may decide to wait until the next elections, when he can run on his own and show his true strength. He may not want to be saddled with another team's legacy — especially one as problematic as the deficit would seem to suggest.

"He has a terrific job already, and soon the new Histadrut cultural center will be completed. With that feather in his cap, he can run on a platform of bringing Beersheba alive culturally, and his future is assured," another insider said, adding: "He won't stop at city hall — he'll go straight to the Knesset."

For the moment at least, it seems that all the options are open. Navi's closest aides say that he will not leave without seeing a worthy successor installed and without "clearing his desk" of the deficit.

"If the struggle for succession is prolonged and messy," one source said, "the Interior Ministry may decide to disband the council and install a government appointed council."

## 'Government must cut spending and mind its own business'

## Politicians should limit economic role, say experts

By DAVID KRIVINE  
Post Economic Reporter

All the current ideas for creating "funds" to channel public money to economic growth are a waste of time, according to economics Prof. Haim Barkai of the Hebrew University.

He dismisses as pointless the various expenditure proposals under consideration, whether the allocation of \$400m. through a cabinet committee under the prime minister, as suggested by Economics Minister Gad Ya'acobi; or \$1b. through a Histadrut fund, as suggested by Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar; or sums raised from the fuel tax and the sale of government companies, as urged by the Manufacturers Association president Eli Hurwitz.

These measures will not achieve their purpose, Barkai says. What the government has to do is reduce its spending, stop interfering and mind its own business, he says. If the Treasury balances its budget, growth will come of its own accord, (the former chairman of the Bank of Israel's Advisory Council) concluded.

Addressing a luncheon meeting of the Israel Centre for Social and Economic Progress (Iscsep), in Tel Aviv on Thursday, Barkai said that Israel's economic slowdown during the last decade had not been due to any shortage of capital. Comparing the prosperous 1960s with the stagnant 1970s, he said a study showed that the growth of capital per hour of work had remained a steady 5 per cent a year in both periods.

Yet output rose by 9.7 per cent a year in the first period while the annual increase was 3.4 per cent in the second period (and less if the 1980s are included).

What was missing in the second period? Not capital or labour, said Barkai, but an intangible third element which could be termed overall

productivity or the efficiency of the system.

This includes facilities for making the right business decisions (affected by the presence or absence of inflation), obstacles created by the authorities (such as high taxation), the allocation or misallocation of resources by the government (notably through subsidies), incentives to succeed and sanctions for failing (e.g., through the existence of competitive conditions), the price of capital, etc.

In the 1960s, productivity per work hour rose by 4.2 per cent annually, and in the 1970s by 0.6 per cent. The contribution made by capital was the same. As a result the rise in output per hour of work sank from 5.8 per cent annually to 2.4 per cent, Barkai said.

Prof. Ya'acov Rosenberg, of Bar-Ilan University, offered an explanation. In underdeveloped countries, he said, everything had to be built from scratch, so investors were less likely to go wrong. In a highly industrialized economy, such as Israel had become by the 1970s, decision-making was crucial.

Other factors handicapped expansion, notably an increase in the role of the government as an investor. More credit was fed to housing and welfare, less to production. Money that went to production was apt to be used wastefully, Rosenberg said. The share of government loans in industrial investment had soared from 20-40 per cent in the 1950s and 1960s and to 71 per cent in 1979-82.

But that had not contributed to increasing output, partly because of the financial chaos prevailing. During the earlier period, interest rates had ranged from 3.5 to 4.5 per cent in real terms. In the 1970s they had sunk to well below zero. Owing to runaway inflation, the Treasury

had, in effect, been paying its borrowers 16 per cent interest per annum to take development loans.

As a result, industrialists had bought machinery they had not needed, sometimes to save labour by reducing working time from 1½ shifts to one shift a day, sometimes to store equipment with the hope of later re-selling it at a profit.

Over-cheap capital had made nonsense of investment plans. Astonishingly, statistics show that the share of government loans in agricultural investment had climbed from 70-95 per cent in 1958-78 to 130 per cent in 1979-82.

The farming community had not only put none of its own money into growth, it had not even invested all the money it had received for that purpose from the authorities (using it instead presumably for housing, cars and swimming-pools).

The government, he said, should let companies do the investing. If the government created the right conditions for business activity, economic growth would come of its own accord. Israel had one of the highest savings-rates in the world; add to that U.S. government aid, and investment capital was not lacking.

What the government should do was outlined by Amnon Neubach, economic adviser to Prime Minister Peres. It should (as stated by Barkai) balance its budget, stabilize prices, institute reasonable interest-rates and impose reasonable tax rates.

The feeling of the meeting was neatly summed up by Daniel Doron, Iscep director: "A political body cannot run an economic programme, it can only run a political programme. Economic programmes," he went on, "should be left to market forces."

## Israel uranium team now selling expertise abroad

The team which has been seeking and extracting uranium in Israel for the last seven years is marketing its expertise abroad, Israel Radio's weekly newswire reported yesterday.

The price of the metal on the world market has dropped from \$70 a kilogram eight years ago to only \$15. But Israeli sources still think the \$3 million invested so far, and the hoped-for additional investments, will pay off in the future.

Normally, only about two and a

half grams of uranium can be extracted from every ton of rock. The trick is to find sites where, as a result of natural deposits, as much as a kilogram of uranium has developed in a ton of rock. One leader of the team said that if half the cost of a difficult oil drilling were to be made available for uranium exploration over the next five years (about ten million dollars) his team could find and exploit the country's most profitable uranium mines.

## Unconscious soldier in 'miracle' recovery

HAIFA (Itim). — A 19-year-old soldier, who was unconscious for a month after being seriously wounded in the head in Lebanon, regained consciousness at the Rambam Hospital here on Friday when doctors termed "a medical miracle."

The soldier, who was wounded in a clash with gunmen, was operated on in the hospital's neurosurgical department, where he is also recovering from partial paralysis.

## Health Ministry to try nurse for April 1 prank

SAFAD (Itim). — The Health Ministry is to decide on the fate of Kiryat Shmona emergency ward nurse Pini Ben-Harush who, on April 1, reported to the hospital here that a "mass attack" had taken place. As a result of the April Fools' Day "prank," the hospital declared a state of emergency.

Ben-Harush was severely reprimanded by the Kiryat Shmona hospital director who referred the case to the Health Ministry.

## Full house at TA Museum for Rubinstein competition

By LEA LEVAVI  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Tel Aviv Museum hall was so full for Friday's session of the Rubinstein Piano Competition that some of the audience had to sit on the steps. Organizers, though happy at the interest aroused, are worried about what will happen on Thursday during the second stage of the competition which traditionally attracts more listeners than the first round.

The audience, several of them from Jerusalem, Haifa and other parts of the country, spent the lunch

break and other free time during the contest comparing notes on the performers. In past competitions, there were complaints that performers tended to be conformist for fear of alienating the judges.

But this time, many of the audience have noted the performers' creativity and their assured stage presence.

The judges' opinions are, of course, not yet known, but a few judges with extensive experience at other competitions have been quoted as saying how impressed they are at the audience's enthusiasm.

## Dentist jailed six months for negligence

Jerusalem dentist Prof. Yosef Anais was sentenced on Friday to six months prison for causing the death by negligence of a four-year-old girl.

Anais, 45, gave a general anesthetic to four-year-old Aya Zimmerman three years ago, prior to treating her. He then allowed the child to be taken home before she had regained consciousness. She died several

hours later. Anais had treated the child in his private clinic.

A packed Jerusalem Magistrates Court heard Judge Dalia Dorner describe Anais's conduct as "a serious case of negligence that must be punished."

Anais, expressing his deep regret, begged the family's forgiveness and pity. He was given 45 days in which to appeal the sentence. (Itim)

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Jaffa, The Lutheran Emmanuel Church  
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Ramat Aviv, The Bar-Shira Auditorium, Tel Aviv University.

## Do reports of suicides encourage others?

By LEA LEVAVI  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — One Israeli per day on the average commits suicide, psychiatrist Professor Hanan Munitz told journalists and journalism students during a symposium on suicide at Beit Sokolow on Friday. "If someone writes in the paper that there were two suicides in two days, it appears to be an epidemic," the psychiatrist added.

Professor Bracha Gaony, who works with young patients at the Shalvata Mental Hospital, passed around a poster made from press clippings about suicides by a girl who herself had attempted suicide. Her idea of using a plastic bag after darning her brain with pills had been taken from one of the suicides she had read about, Gaony said.

The participating psychiatrists could not point to any definitive study or evidence that suppressing reports of suicides, or playing them down, reduced the number of suicides or attempted suicides, but discussions centred on the question of publicity of suicides.

The Israeli press used to report that someone who had committed suicide had "died in tragic circumstances." But the euphemism was transparent. Were there less suicides then? Nobody is sure, particularly when — as someone pointed out — not all suicides are reported as such today. Some, for example, are categorized as accidental deaths.

The psychiatrists nevertheless said that press reports of suicide, particularly those which make heroes of young suicides, can trigger those who are already thinking of suicide to take the final step. Gaony pointed out, for instance, that adolescents are narcissistic, fad-prone and identify with peers who seem to have similar problems.

The publicity given to an adolescent after suicide — publicity the same youngster would not otherwise have received — could convince some young people to follow the example and thus get back at parents or teachers, or be remembered as a hero.

Law professor Amos Shapira said he thought suicide should be publicized, but that the reports — instead of being sensational — should serve as pegs to guide young people, parents and teachers.

He pointed out that there were many groups who would like to convince the press not to publish certain stories and thus protect national defence, public morality, or public health.

"On the face of it," said Shapira, "You could make a case for not reporting rape, so as not to give potential rapists ideas; not reporting Sabbath stone-throwing; not reporting crime, to prevent criminals from becoming role models for youngsters. But it's not the newspapers' job to control crime or to protect public health. The newspapers' right and duty is to tell the public what is happening."

According to Professor Aryeh Harel of Magan David Adom the individual contemplating suicide is under conflicting internal and social pressures for and against the act of suicide and anything, including a press report, could tip the scales.

Journalist Natan Dunevich cited examples of sensational reporting on suicide and said reports should be short and to the point, without sensationalism. Another journalist, speaking from the audience, pointed out that the public had legitimized sensational reporting by buying papers which printed it and no symposium could stop such sensationalism as long as it paid.

## EEC expected to sign new pact on Israel farm exports soon

By WLADIMIR STRUMINSKI  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

BONN. — The treaty between Israel and the European Community on Israeli agricultural exports to the EC may be signed in the summer, according to sources here. The EC is negotiating the issue with Israel and other Mediterranean countries following the entry of Spain and Portugal into the community at the beginning of 1986.

The Brussels ambassadors of EC member countries are expected to meet at the end of the month in an attempt to change the original negotiating mandate that the EC Commission received from the commu-

nities' foreign ministers last year. But the final decision about any such changes must be taken by the foreign ministers, who may need to hold further consultations before handing the mandate back to the commission.

If there are no unexpected delays, the treaties between the EC and the Mediterranean countries could be signed in the summer.

The Israeli view is that all the new treaty will do is more or less maintain the present level of agricultural exports to the Community rather than create easy conditions for any expansion. But even that involves sometimes difficult negotiations.

## Seriously-ill Prisoner of Zion 'is being neglected'

By SARAH HONIG

TEL AVIV. — Prisoner of Zion Yuli Edelstein, who was seriously injured recently, is being treated in an ill-equipped prison infirmary, which has no medical staff, reliable sources told *The Jerusalem Post*.

Edelstein, sentenced to three years imprisonment on trumped-up drug charges, had his hip bone shattered and his urinary tract pierced by bone fragments at an internment camp. Israel has demanded through diplomatic channels that the Soviets remove him to hospital, but this has been flatly rejected.

But Edelstein's situation is far worse than originally supposed. He is unable to move the lower part of his body, and although under Soviet law a prisoner who becomes disabled must be released, the authorities say that Edelstein's condition does not

warrant a release.

He is in a prison camp on the Mongolian frontier where medical care is hard to come by.

Edelstein was not examined by physicians until 25 days after being injured, when he was eventually seen by doctors making the rounds of the outlying district. They reportedly said that they had never seen a man so ill kept under such unsuitable conditions. But their opinion did Edelstein little good.

Bone fragments have still not been removed from his flesh, and he is suffering from an infection.

Sources here doubt the report that Edelstein was injured in a work accident at the prison camp. They point out that he had been singled out for rough treatment by the prison authorities and had been severely beaten in the past.

## HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

## Six years for attempted murder

TEL AVIV (Itim). — A 24-year-old man was sentenced on Friday in the Tel Aviv District Court to six years in prison for the attempted murder of his 19-year-old friend.

Rafi Gindil attacked Michael Traier in the Tel Aviv suburb of Kfar Shalem last October, hitting and kicking him repeatedly in the face. He then hit him in the face with a rock, shouting all the time: "I'll kill you; no one will recognise you!" Traier was permanently disfigured by the attack.

Gindil was described as the sons of parents who had left Israel when he was 11. He returned to serve in the IDF. At the time of the attack, Traier, an immigrant from England, and Gindil's friend, had gone with him to buy drugs. On the way back, they drank two bottles of vodka, and began quarrelling over money.

The defence counsel, arguing that his client had been drunk at the time, asked for a light sentence. But the court ruled that Gindil deserved a long jail term for his "sadistic" behaviour.

## Murder suspect ruled unfit to stand trial

A 41-year-old Jerusalem man, suspected of hacking his brother to death with an axe, has been sent to a psychiatric hospital, after the Jerusalem District Court found him unfit to stand trial.

Shmuel Ben-Ami was sent for psychiatric observation after the murder of his brother a month ago. Psychiatrists have since then failed to get him to speak. They said he would not be capable of following the course of a trial.

The court ordered that legal proceedings against Ben-Ami be dropped.

## Judge blasts police over drunk witness

NAZARETH. — District Court Judge Abed El-Rahman Zuabi on Friday roundly castigated police here for producing a drunken prosecution witness who laughed boisterously, failed to answer questions, and couldn't understand what the court wanted of him.

The witness, Masoud Na'fa was an undercover agent who police said had brought about the arrest of 35 alleged drug peddlars, six of whom went on trial on Friday. Zuabi was particularly angered because Na'fa had been held in protective custody before the trial. (Itim)

## Peres agrees to meet Yeroham strikers

Prime Minister Shimon Peres has promised that he will today meet a delegation from Yeroham. Peres's adviser on development towns, Elchanan Yishai, told the Yeroham strike committee on Friday that Peres would meet them after today's cabinet meeting.

The Negev development town today enters its eighth day of a strike in protest against high local unemployment.

On Friday, strike committee members moved their headquarters to Tel Aviv and to Jerusalem where they set up tents opposite the homes of Peres and of Vice Premier Shamir. (Itim)

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Monday, 14.4.86, 8:30 p.m.

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On Monday, 7.4.86, at 5:30 p.m.  
there will be a lecture at  
The Guest House:  
THE REQUIEM  
by J. Davis

**THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA**

SUBSCRIPTION  
CONCERT No. 7  
HELMUTH RILLING  
conductor  
SOLOISTS AND CHOIR  
TEL AVIV,  
Mann Auditorium, 8:30 p.m.  
Series 6: Tonight, 8.4.86  
Series 7: Saturday, 12.4.86  
Series 8: Sunday, 13.4.86

JERUSALEM,  
Binyenel Ha'uma  
Monday, 7.4.86, 8:30 p.m.

SUBSCRIPTION  
CONCERT No. 6  
HELMUTH RILLING  
conductor  
SOLOISTS AND CHOIR  
HAIFA,  
Haifa Auditorium, 8:30 p.m.  
Series 1: Tuesday, 8.4.86  
Series 2: Wednesday, 9.4.86  
Series 3: Thursday, 10.4.86

**PHILOCLASSICA**  
Concert No. 4  
HELMUTH RILLING  
conductor  
SOLOISTS AND CHOIR  
TEL AVIV,  
Mann Auditorium  
Monday, 14.4.86, 8:30 p.m.

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OF ALL the curious wrangles which have threatened schism in the Church of England, none is more puzzling to a godless world than the question of women's ordination.

A woman preaching, Dr. Johnson notwithstanding, has long ceased to invite comparison with a dog walking on its hind legs. More than 80 per cent of the British public now favour women's ordination. Why, when there are women judges and women doctors, runs the argument, should there be any objection to a woman presiding over holy communion? Indeed, the latest recruits to the bench of bishops owe their position in part to the hand of the first woman prime minister.

Since the 1970s, when women priests were ordained in Hongkong and then the U.S., fresh oddities have presented themselves: churches which are in communion with the Church of England have priests whose priestly attributes are not recognized in Britain. Eight provinces in the Anglican communion now ordain women.

This Easter day in the Gothic vastness of Lincoln Cathedral, where male priests have held sway for more than six centuries, the anomalies were personified in the form of the Rev. Dedra Bell.

Bell, 29, from Miami, Florida, was unable to celebrate communion with the faithful of Lincoln, as she might have done with her congregation at home in New Jersey. She is in London for nine months at the invitation of the dean and chapter to act as an associate pastor to the cathedral congregation and her time has had its frustrations.

"Here I cannot do what God has called me to do for other people, administer the sacrament. Emotionally that has been very draining."

HAD SHE waited awhile, things might have been different. A measure allowing women ordained abroad to practise here is making its way ponderously through the general synod and will be voted on in July, though such passions are now being generated by the issue that no one is prepared to bet on its success. Around 1990 there will be another vote on legislation to ordain women into the Church of England.

Most opposition comes from Anglo-Catholic and Evangelical clergy - much of the pressure for change from around 600 deaconesses, many of whom would seek ordination were the Church to sanction it. Beneath the arguments from theology and tradition being employed by both sides lurk forces which go back to the Garden of Eden: sex, fear, and power.

Monica Furlong, author and former moderator of the Movement for the Ordination of Women (MOW), sees the need to right a wrong through which the Church has always kept Eve subordinate to Adam. It has happened, she argues, not only at the level of Barbara Pym's "excellent women," making the tea and fantasizing about the curate, but also through the Greek

## Unholy orders

As with the Jewish religious establishment, the Church is hesitant to appoint women to powerful clerical positions. Judith Judd reports.



Some years ago, four bishops of the Episcopal Church in America ordained women priests for the first time. The women were later told by Church superiors that they would not be allowed to officiate. (UPI)

idea of the split between mind (representing man) and the body (woman). "This issue is just the tip of the iceberg," she says. "It is related to something which reaches right through our society and attitudes to women."

Father Peter Geldard, secretary of the Anglo-Catholic Church Union, says: "I sometimes think the other side has a hidden agenda and that what they are asking for is power. I worry that their argument is unisex. I think we may come to see that there are some things just women should do and some just men should do."

Others are more forthright. The Rev. Chris Bard from Chelmsford in Essex, a member of a group of priests supporting women's ordination, argues: "The main problem is that most Anglican clergy have no experience of women. They have mostly been to single-sex public schools, then single-sex Oxbridge colleges and when they get to a parish they are told not to get themselves ensnared by a woman."

Meanwhile, Dedra Bell sits in the quiet close at Lincoln and talks of the

importance of women's "struggle" with all the fervour of the committed revolutionary. "We must remember our struggle and our history," says this daughter of parents who are pillars of the Episcopal Church in one of America's most conservative states.

THAT HISTORY is short and simple. The first woman priest in the Anglican communion was Li Tim Oi, ordained by Bishop Hall to serve in the diocese of Hongkong and Macao during the Second World War. After the war, the archbishop of Canterbury decided that the bishop had exceeded his powers and the Rev. Florence Li was asked to write a letter to Hall saying she did not have the title of priest. She complied so that he could continue his work, but insisted that she had not resigned her holy orders.

In 1971 two more women were ordained in Hongkong. In 1974 four Anglican bishops of the Episcopal Church in America (the U.S. equivalent of the Church of England) illegally ordained 11 women to

the priesthood. Two years later, the Church accepted their ordination and paved the way for the 600 American women who are now in holy orders. A small minority of churchgoers left the Church, but most Americans are in dioceses where women's ministry is accepted. Some have stayed but made clear their disapproval. "I have had people walk away from the altar while I was administering the chalice," says Dedra Bell.

Bell has had her own personal struggle. She was, she believes, allowed to go to a seminary because the Florida clergy hoped she would meet a suitable husband. "Have you a social life?" they asked when she returned home. When her training was complete, reasons were found for not allowing her to be ordained: "The difference between us is that I have a vocation and you have a job." Eventually she went to the bishop of Newark, New Jersey, who ordained her.

IF THE CHURCH agrees to ordain women it must say farewell to those who cannot live in the institution. Some clergy will choose that moment to depart for the Roman Catholic Church. Others will opt for the breakaway or continuing church first mooted last November by the Bishop of London, Dr. Graham Leonard.

Among the latter will be Father Geoffrey Kirk, vicar of the Anglo-Catholic and inner-city parish of St. Stephen in Lewisham, South London, for whom the idea of a woman priest really is "like a dog walking on its hind legs with a skirt on. It is impossible and not what the Almighty intended."

Kirk's bishop, the Rt. Rev. Robert Bowley, is a former vice-moderator of MOW. If the legislation goes through, he will ordain women and Kirk will consider he has flagrantly breached his ordination vows. The next step, says Kirk, is to go on a bishop hunt for an orthodox bishop.

He has before him the example of the American continuing church, which split from the main body over women priests. He admits it is very small - about 1.5 per cent of church members according to official estimates - but he has seen it and he believes it works. The continuing church has itself split so that there are now three separate churches, but their British supporters hope they will draw together again.

If Father Kirk leaves, his flock will leave with him. To a man and a woman, his parochial church council have promised their support.

Father Martin Flatman, vicar of St. Mary and St. John in Cowley, Oxford's nearest equivalent to an inner-city parish, says: "It's typical of the Church of England's attitude that it is saying on this, 'As long as we don't rock the boat we might as well go along with the way the world is going.'"

He objects so strongly to women priests because Jesus, whether by accident or not, was a man and he believes the priest has a specific role as a visual symbol of him. The ques-

tion is fundamental. It is like saying we should leave out "Conceived by the Holy Ghost and born of the Virgin Mary" from the Creed.

It is not clear how many priests would join him in flight either to Rome or a continuing church. He says bluntly that it will depend on the compensation offered by the Church. Some estimates put the exodus as high as 1,000, around a 10th of the total.

The most powerful and influential exponent of the case against women priests, the bishop of London, argues from scripture that God deliberately chose to come to earth as a man and chose all male apostles. MOW replies that in the social climate of the time it would have been impossible for Jesus to be a woman.

THE OFFICIAL spokespeople on both sides are models of courtesy and Anglican moderation. In 1978 when the synod turned down women's ordination, pioneering campaigner Una Kroll cried from the public gallery: "We asked for bread and you gave us a stone." Kroll, who fought the fight alone for so long, is still a heroine but her successors are a cooler and more controlled breed, less likely to embarrass sober church assemblies.

At the moment the women are committed to the legal process in the synod and to advancing their case by reason rather than emotion. June Osborne says: "If we go on about how hurt we are they say that is typical of women. You have to keep pressing but not to be hysterical."

The emphasis on reasoned argument makes them reluctant to launch a discussion of some of the deeper fears beneath the surface. MOW is accused of secular feminism, its opponents of sexism. Osborne says: "I am a feminist and it would be naive not to recognize that a feminist is very threatening. For a lot of clergy it is a personal agenda which has got confused with theology. But arguments have got to be won, not by accusing people of having deficient psychology."

Father Flatman says he is "a fairly ardent feminist" but to ordain women is an irrelevant sop to feminism. "It doesn't make the Church or society as a whole more equal. You don't advance feminism by having women ballet dancers take male roles."

IN AMERICA, too, the fiercest resistance came from the clergy and American women have none of the inhibitions of their British counterparts in talking about it. The Rev. Carol Anderson, pastor of All Angels, New York, one of the fastest-growing churches in the city, was ordained 15 years ago and is now tipped to be the first woman bishop in the States. She says: "A lot of opposition is unconscious sexism and a lot of those who are opposed to it are gay clergy who haven't come to terms with their sexuality."

"One man accused me of being a lesbian, so I said the man I was dating wouldn't like that. Another cleric with a kangaroo in his lapel

said the Church would be ordaining kangaroos next. I said it looks as though they had already ordained a few asses."

THE FATE of deaconesses will be decided by the Church's synod, constituted 15 years ago to bring more democracy to the Church. The signs are that this collection of mainly middle-aged, middle-class churchgoers, clergy and bishops will say no.

Talk of schism, real or imagined, has done its work. Clergy who are neither Anglo-Catholic nor Evangelical and who do not much care either way will vote against on the grounds that there is no point in ordaining women if they can be ordained only into a divided Church. The archbishop of Canterbury will play his part in this. Always influential in synod, he takes the view that the time is not yet ripe.

If the legislation fails, the results are likely to be undramatically Anglican. No bishop is expected to rebel and ordain women as the Americans did. Nor does it seem likely that most of the well-bred deaconesses will publicly defy the law and administer the sacrament to their flock, though some may be sorely tempted. According to Chris Bard, the law is already being quietly broken at small gatherings of the faithful throughout the country.

Whatever the synod decides, pressures are building up on all sides. The Americans are pressing ahead. With scant respect for the bumbling old *ecclesia Anglicana* they are already talking of women bishops. The Bishop of Newark said recently he hoped to be the first to have a woman suffragan or assistant bishop.

If a woman bishop is elected before the Lambeth Conference in 1988 when bishops throughout the Anglican communion meet, the fat will be in the episcopal fire. The six English bishops who oppose women's ordination will argue that they cannot be in communion with a woman bishop. They may refuse to attend.

For them a new uncertainty will be introduced into the order of priesthood, because the orders of all priests ordained by the women will be doubtful. Earlier this month, the primates of the Anglican communion announced the establishment of a working party to look at the question of women bishops.

In England there is a shortage of priests. Monica Furlong says that if the Church were more pleased about women offering themselves, they might think how lucky they are that so many gifted, intelligent women should offer their talents just at a time when the number of male applicants is dropping. "This is just another example of the *Alice Through the Looking Glass* way that everything that is normally good, love, service, devotion, is suddenly ambiguous in the eyes of many clergy, who see only that there is the danger of having to share power. This is a crisis for the Church and it will not go away."

(London Observer Service)

## Flying high

Meir Ronnen

"THEY CALL us the Thirties Girls," a TWA air hostess said to me high over the Atlantic. "30 years on and 30 pounds heavier!" Roly-poly, a zaffig grandma with white hair, she was all smiles, delighted to be in the air again. When demonstrating how to don a lifejacket she had kept stealing glances at her colleague across the aisle, but the pretty young girl was a rookie herself, recruited from TWA's ground staff to help beat a strike by TWA flight attendants.

The flying grandma was not exactly a rookie. She is one of hundreds of retired TWA flight attendants the airline recalled last month, after over 6,500 of its cabin staff walked out of negotiations over a "voluntary" cut in pay.

TWA is pressed to compete with cheaper carriers like People's Express. After recently buying out Ozark Airlines and with domestic air fares coming down, it has a drastic need to reduce overheads. Cabin staff offered to take a 15 per cent salary cut, but management said it wasn't enough. When union negotiators walked out, TWA hired a trained reserve of 1,500 youngsters who were glad to work for only \$13,500 a year, much less than half of what union members were getting. TWA also hurriedly put ground staff and retired grandmothers through crash courses and within a few days had put nearly 4,000 cabin staff into the air. TWA says its schedules will this week be back to normal, with the union picketers very much out in the bitter winter cold.

ON MY last transatlantic flight the cabin staff consisted not only of Americans but very young ground staff from France and Britain. They were enthusiastically helpful and kept the packed aircraft in a good humour with jokes and free liquor; the airline has been combining flights in order to send out each aircraft with a full complement of crew.

Flying from Boston to New York with TWA last month, I noticed that most of the crew were grandmothers and not all of them zaffig either. One tall, trim, elegant stewardess reminisced with me about how she had served in propeller-driven Constellations and even the old DC3 "flying boxcars." I could have kissed her when she said I'd be too young to remember those. I remember them very well. You couldn't always fly over the mountains in a DC3 - you flew between them. "This is easier," she said, "it's marvellous to be on the job again."

NO STATISTICS exist on the number of battered wives in Israel, but unofficial estimates range between 20,000 and 100,000. Those were the figures mentioned by Yosefa Steiner, director of the Welfare Ministry's services for women and girls in distress at a recent symposium on violence against women and children held under the auspices of Haifa University's project for the advancement and involvement of women. The initial findings she had seen of a scientific study on the subject of violence against women were "quite shocking."

She pointed out that the physical punishment of errant wives had been accepted as natural from time immemorial and was recorded in the Bible; and when in the 19th century England forbade the chastisement of a wife with any instrument thicker than a thumb (the origin of the expression "rule of thumb"), this was regarded as a very progressive step.

It took until the early 1970s for the problem of the battered woman to be widely recognized, said Steiner, but she feared that the present interest may prove shortlived, as most countries are cutting their budgets and accordingly reducing their expenditure on the protection of civil rights. "The universal economies present a serious danger for the status of women," she said.

Paradoxically, however, demands for progressive civil-rights legislation may harm battered women, because the law may forbid investigation of complaints as amounting to invasion of privacy.

From studies of battered wives, it appears that many have a "predisposition" to maltreatment, them-

## THE BEAT GENERATION

Wife and child beating cases rarely come to court. Instead, battering is 'carefully concealed behind the family's closed door,' writes Ya'acov Friedler.

selves coming from families where the mother was regularly beaten.

Characteristics established include the woman's being restricted economically by her husband, who lays down how much money she may spend, and on what she may spend it. This holds even when the wife herself works and earns money.

She is also often socially restricted, her husband controlling whom she may meet or deciding that some of her friends visit her too often.

The battered wife usually has a low evaluation of herself, said Steiner, though it is unclear whether this is triggered by the constraints imposed on her or whether she has always had it.

RUTH SCHNEOUR, Wizo's legal adviser, said that in Israel violence against the wife, physical, sometimes even sexual, and also verbal, is not uncommon. She cited the case of a divorcee who married a man from a "well-known and prosperous" Haifa family and had been submitted by him to living hell.

"She was totally broken, her son from her first marriage was subjected to cruelty, partially physical, but she refrained from appealing for protection. Her suffering only came to light when she contacted a lawyer to draw up a will that would prevent

the husband from inheriting any part of her property."

In another case, a battered wife actually took her husband to court and he was fined NIS 75, which he made her pay. They were "reconciled" and while he no longer beat her he practised mental cruelty by such acts as doing laundry in the sitting-room, smearing the walls with *leben* and making a noise at night.

The wife can get the courts to order such a husband to leave the home, said Schneour, but not indefinitely, as that would amount to divorce by another name.

When a husband confines himself to verbal violence, Israeli law does not allow the wife or their children to testify against him. "Yet verbal violence is hardly less serious than physical," said Schneour, "often causing breakdowns and the need for psychiatric help."

What should a wife do when her husband beats her? someone asked. "Get medical treatment for any injury, ask the physician to certify it, and file a complaint with the police," replied Schneour, adding that talking to the husband may be enough when he realizes that he may be punished.

On the other hand, she admitted, he may be scared into a so-called

reconciliation, which often starts a vicious circle of new threats to force her to withdraw the complaint.

Turning to violence against children, Schneour quoted an American researcher: "The most dangerous person in a child's life can be a parent." But child-beating comes to the Israeli courts even more rarely than wife-beating, "because it is even more carefully concealed behind the family's closed door."

Perhaps worst of all is sexual violence against children "which can harm them for the rest of their lives and turn them into mental cripples," Schneour said. Children violated by their own father need urgent psychological treatment, as they may never be able to have normal sexual relations as a result of their experience.

Putting the father into prison might deprive the family of its livelihood, and in the U.S. the "night prison" has been introduced to enable the man to work but spend every night in jail. "He also needs psychological treatment, as he is often a disturbed personality with a background of difficult childhood experiences," Schneour said.

A MEMBER of the staff of the Haifa shelter for battered women, Lilian Lazerowitz, gave the first public description of how this institution works.

It was Israel's first such shelter, established by a group of feminists in 1976. Unable to pay the rent, they "invaded" a disused hostel for immigrant girls, where it is still located today.

The shelter can accommodate 12-15 women and up to 30 children at a time, and has a turnover of about 150 women and 300 children a year, the

largest in the country.

The women are referred by social workers, the police, or neighbours who "heard about us." Sometimes they come on their own.

"We draw the line at drug addicts and prostitutes, and though these may sometimes worm their way in, they are soon discovered and expelled," said Lazerowitz.

"A newcomer's first reaction is usually to run away, so we are careful to give them a few days of quiet to enable them to think about their situation and future."

Mothers may bring with them a maximum of three children up to the age of 12, "because we have no room for more." A kindergarten has been organized on the top floor of the building and a nearby school accepts school-age children "without questions" for the duration of their stay.

The shelter has a staff of four women and the assistance of 20 women volunteers, but the residents themselves have to lend a hand in keeping it clean.

"We work on the principle of mutual help and cooperation," Lazerowitz stressed.

A group of 15 students from Haifa University's unit for bridging the social gap regularly come in to help the children with their homework, play with them and take them for walks and outings.

Some of the women go out to work "if they are not afraid of their husband harassing them," usually as secretaries or hairdressers, "but most of them have no vocation that can provide a living."

One of the main functions of the volunteers is to sit and talk to the women.

"Group dynamics is an important

part of our activities," said Lazerowitz. "We must convince them that they are not 'rags' but have a value and are able to succeed in life, notwithstanding their experiences at their husbands' hands."

"Their self-image is mostly terrible and many have had very little but beatings out of 10 to 20 years of marriage. It is important for them to see that our volunteers are women; it gives them motivation to see what women can do."

Once a week a volunteer psychologist comes in, especially for the children and to teach the mothers how to treat them. The Histadrut's Kupat Holim provides automatic three-month membership of the sick fund for every inmate of the shelter, and the Tipat Halav child-care service sends a nurse once a week.

Lazerowitz revealed that Arab wives, too, seek refuge from their violent husbands in the shelter, and there are usually two or three in residence. An Arab volunteer helps them there, as well as accompanying them to the religious courts of their own community.

AS A RULE, the shelter does not encourage women to stay for more than three months. "We do not interfere in their future. If they want to return to their husbands, we only guide them on the best way to do so."

We try to arrange meetings with husbands in the presence of one of our staff members and the family's social worker, to help them reach an agreement. If, on the other hand, they want to divorce, we help with legal aid and with Housing Ministry formalities over accommodation.

"The trouble starts when the women have not obtained a divorce

or sorted out their future within the three-month period," Lazerowitz said. "We can only be a temporary solution." Nevertheless, some women stay on for want of anywhere else to go "and some return to their husband in despair, because they can't earn a living and have no suitable housing to go to."

A plan to rent one or two flats to help out in such cases is still in the formative stage, she said.

Fathers are allowed to visit their children at the shelter only if they obtain a court order or if the mother agrees to let them do so.

During the lively discussion that followed her talk, Lazerowitz agreed that the set-up was not perfect but said they were doing their best. They held regular meetings with the staffs of similar shelters in other parts of the country to trade experiences and improve them.

"We also work together to change the attitude of the public to the very real problem of the battered wife," she said.

Today is edited by Joanna Yehiel.

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# Bargain shopping in the Druse market

By DAVID RUDGE  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

**DALIA AL-CARMEL.** The market in this Druse village has become, over the years, one of the most popular tourist attractions in the region.

On Saturdays, in particular, the tiny trading area is packed with sightseers and shoppers, most of whom are Israelis searching for a bargain. Despite the cramped quarters and lack of amenities, such as public toilets and parking spaces, the market here continues to be a major crowd-drawing and money-making industry.

With Pessah just around the corner, traders are gearing themselves for a bumper influx of tourists, especially Israelis who come to buy bread and pitot and usually go away with other purchases.

The market's reputation was founded on availability of the many and varied articles, ranging from pottery and wickerware to carpets and flowing Afghan-style robes, made by Druse artisans.

Times have changed, however, and a large proportion of the goods on offer at the shops and stalls fall into the kitsch category — items manufactured in Far Eastern countries or mass produced in Israel.

Yet this does not deter the Israeli

visitors, who continue to gobble up the wares with the same enthusiasm as if they were on a shopping spree in a London Marks and Spencer store.

**THE PENCHANT** for purchasing foreign goods and old world articles perhaps best explains the attraction that the Druse market has for tourists and Israelis alike.

In all fairness, however, the Daliat market does have many good points. The picturesque main street is colorfully different to most shopping areas in Israel's towns and cities. Then there is the Middle Eastern atmosphere enhanced by the appearance of the friendly stall holders dressed in their traditional costumes.

The market nowadays offers a much wider range of goods than ever before, including clothing for everyday use and fashion wear. Prices are reasonable, comparable to those in Haifa shops and in some cases even cheaper.

According to Sami Halabi, head of the Daliat Al-Carmel consumer protection office, the days when traders fixed their own prices are over.

"Like all shops and stores throughout the country, those in the market are subject to price controls," he noted. "There was a time when prices were not marked up on

goods and customers had no idea of the actual costs, but things have changed especially in the last two years since the opening of the [consumer protection] branch here. We make regular checks on the shops and for the most part we can see that the stall holders are complying with the regulations."

Nevertheless, he admitted there are problems, because some of the items sold in the market are not included in official price lists. "There are no guidelines for handmade products or even some of the imported goods which are sold here, like pottery, wickerware, brassware, leather goods and so on," he said. "It does make supervision difficult, so we concentrate on making sure that there are price labels attached to these items to at least inform the customer of the cost."

**HALABI AGREED** that prices tend to be slightly higher on Saturdays than mid-week, because traders have less time to bargain and generally charge the maximum permitted. On week days, however, the persistent customer who is prepared to haggle hard can usually get a reduction.

All goods are priced in shekels and although traders may be tempted to take dollars from tourists, they are

wary of breaking the law, said Halabi.

Apart from the voluntary watchdog service provided by the consumer protection branch, there are also regular price inspections by Industry and Trade Ministry officials.

Halabi intends to carry out a thorough survey next month aided by children from the local high school, who will check prices and compare them with the same items in other shops. The results are to be posted in the village to give the public an even better indication of where to go for the best buys.

"We intend to publish the findings in Hebrew and Arabic and hopefully English, if we can afford the publication costs," he said.

As in other shopping areas, competition between stall holders in the Daliat market has led to lower prices on many items. "I have made a comparison with shops in Haifa, Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, and from my own findings I could say that the prices in the market here are the same or in some cases cheaper than elsewhere. This particularly applies to clothes manufactured locally. Customers these days also tend to be more discerning and don't snap up the first things they see," Halabi added.

(This is part of a series)



Trading was hectic at the New York Mercantile Exchange last week as oil prices fluctuated around the \$10-\$12 mark. (AFP)

## Insurance firm had 91% profit increase

By PINHAS LANDAU  
Post Finance Reporter

**TEL AVIV.** — Eliahu Insurance Company increased its adjusted net profits by 91 per cent in 1985, to NIS 233,000 (\$155,000). Unlike in the previous year, 1985's profit was achieved from operations in insurance and investment, and did not stem from the sale of assets or other one-time factors.

Eliahu is now a major shareholder in the Phoenix Insurance group, the third biggest in Israel, and this will change the face of the company's results for this year and beyond. However, last year's figures still reflect the old Eliahu, which was then the ninth or tenth largest insurance company, compared to its new ranking in fifth or sixth place.

The company reported a slight gain in profits from its insurance activities, to a total of NIS 2.25 million, although the balance between life and general insurance was reversed — in 1985 life insurance profits were half those of general insurance.

Net income from investments was negative, after the adjustment to inflation, but income from rentals of company-owned property brought operating revenues to NIS 2.67m. However, a more than four-fold jump in administrative expenses left pre-tax profit at NIS 1.33m, 40 per cent less than the equivalent figure for 1984.

After a hefty tax bite, only NIS 233,000 was left — but this was still better than the previous year, when the minority holding in the profits of a subsidiary left Eliahu with a loss after tax, which was only made good by selling an office property.

Eliahu continues to pile up hidden reserves by not calculating its life insurance funds on the basis of their "Zilmer" value, as it is allowed to do. ("Zilmer" is a method of calculating the net present value of life insurance to the company.) The company notes that its aggregated "Zilmer" reserves give it an extra NIS 3m. in its balance sheet, which has not found expression in the profit figures.

Elementary insurance premiums grew by only 6 per cent, to NIS 34m., last year since company chairman Shlomo Eliahu continued to refrain from expanding business in this sector. He maintains that the premium war between the companies makes it not worthwhile. Life insurance premium income grew by 11 per cent to NIS 10.3m.

Eliahu's adjusted capital stood at just over NIS 16m. at the end of 1985, almost four times the minimum regulatory requirements. The company is thus in a far better position than most others in the sector. Some of this surplus has since been used to increase the company's stake in the Phoenix group from 11 to 36 per cent.

## How to pay back the promised \$4 billion

### Another study on bank shares to begin

GOVERNMENT officials are always fond of appointing commissions when a problem crops up, all the more so when the problem represents a serious threat to economic stability, as was the case with the bank shares "arrangement." Last week the Treasury proudly announced that it had established a planning group to examine the various possibilities of paying back the promised sums — some \$4 billion. Payment is scheduled to be made between 1987 and 1989.

The team is made up of senior officials like Treasury Director-General Emmanuel Sharon, Capital Markets Commissioner Yehuda Droni, and ministry legal adviser Arye Minkevitch. It is not the first such body created in an effort to come to terms with the huge government obligation. Some months ago a team appointed by the Bank of Israel and headed by Examiner of Banks Galia Maor handed its recommendations to the Governor, Moshe Mandelbaum.

But why should there be two committees in the first place? Apparently there are some considerations of prestige. As one Treasury official put it: "The Bank of Israel did not consult us with their committee, and we are not consulting them with ours." All the Treasury is willing to do is take into consideration the proposals made by the Maor team

### THE WIDER VIEW AVI TEMKIN

when preparing its own recommendations.

Government business is big business.

According to official figures the exports of government corporations last year totalled \$1.7 billion, 16.7 per cent more than the previous year. Most of the exports were minerals, chemicals and what the Treasury called "high-tech" goods, that is, items connected with the military and with aviation.

The ministry said the turnover of government corporations totalled about \$6b. last fiscal year, and that they had paid the government dividends of \$81 million. There are 189 government corporations, including 93 subsidiaries. They employed

70,138 persons, 2 per cent less than last year.

Remember the planned universal Short Capital Statement the State Revenue Administration promised to introduce "within some weeks." That was many months ago. The administration is apparently having some difficulty in introducing the new form every tax payer was supposed to fill out.

But that does not mean that the administration has given up its war against tax evaders. Last week it said it had started a new campaign directed at getting data on people in the building industry. These efforts included gathering information on subcontractors, and increasing tax collection from them.

The building industry prospered some years ago, when huge profits were made, without the administration taking serious steps to increase tax collection. Now, with the industry in recession, the administration has decided that the time is ripe to start such a campaign.

## Fall in Dow was record for a week

NEW YORK (Reuters). — Wall Street stocks moved sharply lower Friday as the week's recovery in crude oil prices sent the Dow Jones industrial average to its biggest weekly point drop in history.

The Dow Jones industrial, a composite of 30 blue chip stocks, tumbled 27.18 points to close at 1739.22, its third sharp loss for the week.

The week's total loss of 82.50 points surpasses the previous record of 59.08 for the week ended October 20, 1978.

Trading was volatile in stocks, as well as bond and oil markets. Bonds declined despite a prediction by Henry Kaufman, influential chief economist with the Salomon Brothers brokerage house, that the Federal Reserve may soon cut its discount rate.

Declines led advances 1,245 to 438 on a volume of 147 million shares.

"This sell-off has done some damage, probably more than any episode since the rally began last September," said analyst Eugene Peroni with the investment bank Bateman Eichler Hill Richards in Los Angeles. But, he added: "It's a healthy correction, and not that major when you consider the big gains the market has made."

The rally has spanned six months and 550 points in the Dow industrial.

### DID YOU KNOW THAT...

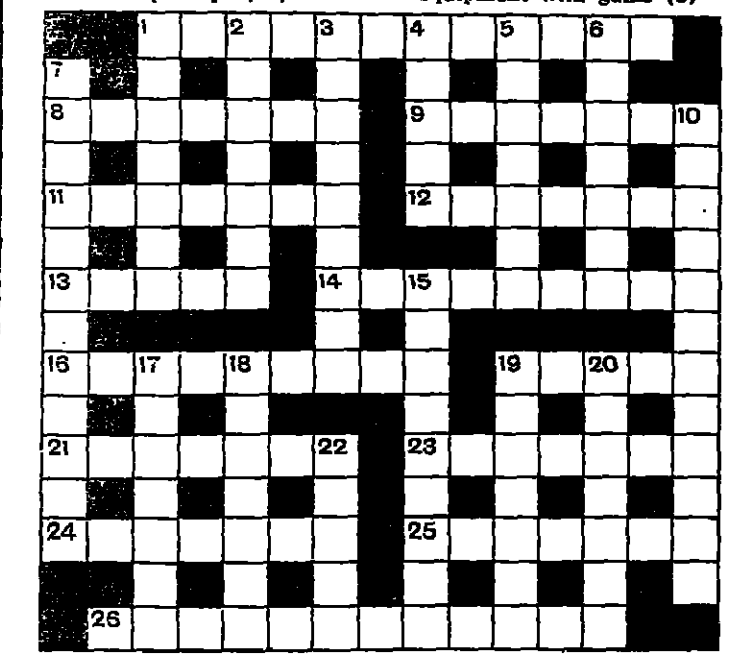
the population of the country is aging. Almost ten per cent is over 65 years old, while only four per cent fell in this age category in 1984.

(CBS)



## ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- The man responsible for keeping up the standard (6-6)
  - Bag more change and there's a trading hold-up (7)
  - Being without pictures it's simple (7)
  - They'll make their getaway before the match (7)
  - List the revised order (7)
  - All in transport get together (5)
  - One may travel in such a vehicle in need of attention (5)
  - Choerv tar upset by betrayal (9)
  - An accident—that's material (5)
  - Tell too many stories to be on top (7)
  - Following recent set-back, a distinguished man was discharged (4,3)
  - Bound by captain (7)
  - Town is irksome to the heartless (7)
  - He'll exhibit reading matter on rods perhaps (12)
- DOWN**
- Rile mob agitator and involve in argument (7)
  - Conscience-stricken about the church — for a spell (7)
  - Produces an account that's become wearisome (4,5)
  - Lay around like an animal (5)
  - A built-up area for six-footers only (3-4)
  - The footballer's right to occupy flat (7)
  - Bone articles used for solemn ceremonies (12)
  - A man moving in theatrical circles (5-7)
  - Giving a drink to some coves in London (9)
  - A recluse coming back within the time required (7)
  - The song of a sea-nymph (7)
  - Studies one way to be made up (7)
  - A frebrand offering a retrospective alternative to the employer (7)
  - Foes go after listening-equipment with gains (5)



## GENERAL ASSISTANCE

### EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Kupat Holim Clalit, Romema, 523181; Baisam, Salah Eddin, 222316; Shu'fat, Shu'fat Road, 910108; Dar Alde- wa, Herod's Gate, 282058.  
Tel Aviv: Lev Ha'ir, 69 Ahad Ha'am, 612862; Kupat Holim Clalit, 7 Amsterdam, 225142.  
Netanya: Kupat Holim Clalit 38 Brodetsky, 91123.  
Haifa: Yavne, 7 Ibn Sina, 672288.

### DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Hadassah Ein Kerem (pediatrics, ophthalmology, E.N.T.), Shaare Zedek (internal, obstetrics, surgery, orthopedic). Tel Aviv: Rikah (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery). Netanya: Laniado.

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Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel Aviv, 234819, Jerusalem — 245554, and Haifa 88791.  
Jerusalem Institute for Drug Problems, Tel. 663828, 653962, 14 Bethlehem Rd.

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## GIVE SOLDIERS LIFTS

هَذَا مِنَ الْأَطْرَافِ



## Mersey tide flooding on

The sports page is edited by Phil Gillon and Yaron Kenan.



# THE JERUSALEM POST

Ari Rath  
Editor and  
Managing Director

Erwin Frenkel  
Editor

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## Peretz prevails

WHOEVER did can stop holding their breath. The Minister of Interior has ruled: there will be no summer time this year.

With that decision, Yitzhak Peretz of the Shas religious party has surpassed even his predecessor, the venerable Dr. Burg, in cocking a snook at public opinion. For while Burg, until last year, succeeded in blocking the introduction of summer time, Peretz has arranged to disregard as well the momentum gathered from last year's experience. And he has done so even as the religious bloc in the Knesset suffered the National Religious Party's sudden defection on the issue.

His maneuvering was deft. He constructed a committee which neither reflected, nor was mandated to consider, popular desires, yet at the same time forcefully represented those in the Orthodox community who oppose moving the clock. Instead of consulting the general public will, the committee was charged with examining only the quantitative effects of summer time, after the manner of a committee asked to consider, say, building a railroad to Eilat or a new central bus station in Tel Aviv. And it was charged to do so without adequate time.

Inevitably the pros balanced the cons. With the buck passed conveniently back to his desk, Minister Peretz did what in good conscience his political and rabbinic fidelities required. He accepted the dictates from Bnei Brak.

The fulminations of backbenchers in the Knesset or in the Cabinet will not move him. For he understands better the map of coalition politics. Neither Mr. Peres, nor Mr. Shamir, nor Mr. Shamir's Herut challengers, will risk crossing him. For no matter how much political rhetoric is expended on summer time, advancing the clock is not an issue on which elections can be won. It is, however, an issue on which the support of the religious parties can be lost.

So let the Dorons and the Barans and the Shahals mount the rostrums. Not oratory, Peretz knows, but the grammar of power, counts.

Truth to tell, the public debate over the issue, like the work of the committee, which has focussed on the assorted economic and other benefits of summer time, has largely veiled the passions which power it. Those passions derive from the growing indignation among the non-Orthodox citizenry at the manner in which the religious minority, and especially the ultra-religious minority, can, through the religious parties, impose its will on the nation as a whole.

When the issues involve matters of religious observance and religious law there is a grudging understanding of the Orthodox parties' stridency and the leverage they enjoy by virtue of the coalition arithmetic.

But when no obvious matters of religious principle are at stake, as in the case of summer time, such wilful indifference to the popular wish provokes a sense of tyranny by the minority.

It could be argued that the Interior Minister and the rabbis whose wishes he represents are not serving their ultimate religious aims when they alienate the non-Orthodox sector of the nation. But that is not an argument which moves them.

As long as the proportional system of Knesset elections remains intact, and as long as coalition government prevails, there can be no repair.

That is what the Dorons and Barans and Shahals should rightfully address. But they refrain from doing so precisely for fear of alienating the religious parties. Ranting about summer time becomes a cheap and convenient cop out.

## SUMMER TIME

(Continued from Page One)

the reduced use of electric light and air conditioning.

MK Mordechai Virshubski (Shinui) called on the government to transfer the authority for summer time from the minister of the interior to the energy minister or the prime minister "since Peretz is acting against the good of the public."

MK Shulamit Aloni (CRM) said the government "must find a way" to institute summer time immediately, because if it does not do so it would mean "a surrender to the arbitrary whims of Peretz."

Religious circles, too, have shown some backing down on the subject. The National Religious Party has announced that it favours summer time, although Religious Affairs Minister Yosef Burg, who fought the clock change when he was interior minister, has denied reports that he wants it.

However, far more telling than

any NRP decision will be what appears to be a popular movement to institute summer time unofficially. The postal workers have already said that they will begin work an hour earlier and there is talk in the Education Ministry of starting schools earlier. Some factories will also be using an earlier schedule.

Eli Hurvitz, head of the Manufacturers Association, telephoned all ministers over the weekend, asking them to vote for summer time in this morning's cabinet session.

The association will also recommend that its members open and close their factories an hour earlier, even if summer time is not formally introduced.

Labour Party secretary general Uzi Baram said yesterday that he would approach the Histadrut teachers' union this morning with a request that it agree to operate according to an informal summer time.

## LEBANESE WOMAN

(Continued from Page One)

Beirut to Cairo on March 25, staying until April 2, in search of a dressmaker to work at a boutique she owns in Tripoli.

Asked why she thought she had been linked with the bombing, she said: "Maybe they got to know about my husband's career as a veteran fighter against the Jews and my contribution to the struggle."

The Arab Revolutionary Brigades-Al Kassam unit claimed the bombing, saying it was in retaliation for U.S. actions against Libya in the Gulf of Sidra last month.

Palestinian sources said it is linked to Abu Nidal, who is wanted for scores of terrorist attacks in the last 12 years.

Mansour denied she belonged to the faction. She said she has been an SNRP "struggler" for 16 years and with her husband Danaf, a Druse, fought the Israeli invasion of Leba-

non. Mansour suffered a stroke after her husband's death in the Lebanese civil war. It has left her paralyzed on her right side. She walks with a limp and her speech is slurred.

Prime Minister Pless, on his return to Israel on Friday from the U.S., suggested that the TWA operation had the blessings of Syria. He blamed the Syrian-backed Abu Mos-sa anti-Arafat faction of Fatah, and the Abu Nidal terrorists.

The Prime Minister tended to discount any direct connection between the TWA blast and the earlier U.S.-Libyan confrontation in the Gulf of Sidra.

U.S. officials yesterday said they were prepared to agree with the Israeli estimate, although they insisted that they were not yet ruling out other possibilities. They have privately warned of swift retaliation once clear evidence is found.

ISRAEL IS currently at the apex of its struggle to maintain a democratic state and society. This state must be based on a modern economy - with advanced technological and scientific sectors, on a strong military to deter and to defend against aggression, and a commitment to cultural excellence.

The last few years have witnessed a retreat from our goals: the Lebanon War and the hyper-inflation combined to snag our progress. Seriously mistaken and ill-conceived policies, rather than a shortage of human, technological or economic ability, are to blame for this stagnation.

We are now moving forward along a tough road, demanding sacrifices from every citizen. No one can deny progress has been made. We withdrew from Lebanon and successfully took control of the cancerous inflationary spiral. We escaped the danger zone in terms of foreign currency reserves. We are conducting a more open and reasonable foreign policy.

OUR ECONOMIC and social potential is enormous. We have proved it in the past. At times our economy and population grew at unprecedented rates for the 20th century. What we did before - we can do again.

Our special abilities stem from several sources:

□ unique trade agreements we have with both the US and the EEC.  
□ Half of Israel's GNP is already targeted for export - a promising sign.

□ Our high-tech industry and R&D, partly spurred by our defence efforts, are among the best in the world, and allow us to move forward to the next stage of our economic, scientific and social development.

□ Last, but far from least, is the fact that we are part of that special highly-educated group, the Jewish people.

All of these factors create the potential for renewed growth. In order to trigger that growth, how-

# Changing a partnership

er, a new partnership is needed between Israel and the Diaspora.

THE BASIS of the Israel-Diaspora relationship is the emotional, existential tie forged by our shared history, culture, religion and peoplehood.

In both moral and material terms, we have strengthened this bond through philanthropic endeavours. But the time has come to extend our relations to a higher level, to embrace in a new partnership, so essential to the future of the entire Jewish people.

This concept is rooted in the Jewish tradition. The Rambam described eight levels of the mitzva of *tzedaka*, a term which is usually translated into English as "charity," but which in the original Hebrew connotes an obligation to, and responsibility for justice.

Every form of *tzedaka* is an act of righteousness, but the Rambam discerned a hidden hierarchy of values. These begin with the direct transfer of material aid from giver to receiver. This is the lowest form because it corrupts the possibility of an interpersonal relationship between the giver and the receiver.

A higher level of *tzedaka* is achieved when giver and receiver remain unknown to each other; thus, the highly developed and successful institutional forms of Jewish aid, such as the UIA and to a certain extent the Israel Bonds, represent higher forms of Jewish justice, in theory and not only in deed.

The highest stage of *tzedaka* returns full-circle, to the realm of personal, direct contact, but with a crucial difference: rather than seeking to shield the human relationship from the necessary act of *tzedaka*, the two, the giver and the receiver, establish a partnership in order to

## GAD YA'ACOBI

create the conditions in which further charity will be unnecessary.

FOR ISRAEL, such a new relationship with the Jewish communities abroad opens the door to economic independence and allows the state to use its natural strengths to fulfil its historic destiny as the centre of the Jewish people. In order to command its own future, Israel must experience new industrial, scientific and academic revolutions.

For Diaspora Jews, who are among the best educated and most highly skilled group in the West today, joining in a new partnership with Israel will mean a chance to be taken seriously, as equal partners in a joint enterprise. In shaping the future of the Jewish State and the Jewish people, the Diaspora will have input at all levels.

Recent history has taught us that direct, personal involvement of each and every Jew in the development of Israel is an essential prerequisite for the continued existence of the Jewish people. The legitimate response has been generous financial and political aid to Israel by Diaspora Jews.

But Israel is in danger of being perceived by Diaspora Jews as the poor brother, the family *schlemiel* whose hand is always extended for help, instead of as a source of pride: a sovereign national centre, building a free and new society, aiming for a level of excellence in all fields.

WE URGENTLY require a new definition of the solidarity between Israel and the Diaspora, based less on the established channels of support and charity, and more on the direct participation of Diaspora Jews and Jewish communities in estab-

lishing businesses, investment and information exchanges.

These changes will further require direct contact, rather than the current tortuous organizational contact between local communities, between scientific institutions and scientists, and between businesses in the same or similar fields, in Israel and the Diaspora.

The Diaspora must build on the purely emotional, and sentimental levels of its relationship with Israel to the plateau of an equal partnership. Diaspora Jews must help Israel achieve economic independence, for the state's overall needs have burgeoned beyond the limits of their philanthropic contributions. There is simply no way to close the gap between Israel's needs and resources through the appeals and campaigns alone.

Furthermore, this year, Israel will pay \$3 billion in interest: \$1.5b. for internal debt service and \$1.5b. for foreign interest obligations. 40 per cent of Israel's budget goes for repayment of loans, 25 per cent is allocated for defence, 18 per cent goes for welfare, 8 per cent for civilian expenditures, and only 9 per cent for development. We cannot achieve a real breakthrough in development until we find a way to expand our available resources.

ISRAEL HAS many strengths. It possesses the brain power, the educational system, centres of higher learning, the motivation to succeed, a trained and committed workforce at all levels and widespread research and development activities. It has expanding electronics and high-tech industries and is deservedly famous for its unique accomplishments in irrigation and agriculture, solar energy, medical and biological research, and defence equipment.

The new partnership between Israel and the Diaspora must aim to release these "hidden" Israeli strengths and to generate the growth of Israel's economy and society. It will not replace the magnificent achievements of Jewish philanthropy; rather, it will supplement them.

For example, we should consider the adoption of entire Israeli development towns by Jewish communities abroad, as a deeper continuation of Project Renewal. Within this framework, plans for infrastructural, educational, vocational and industrial development could be formulated and implemented together, that is, with the active participation of the local community in Israel and of a twin Jewish community in the United States.

It was with these aims in mind that we formed, in late 1984, Project Independence, and 250 leading businessmen from Israel and abroad are already involved in this task force.

This effort enjoys the blessings and encouragement of the prime minister and the entire cabinet, as well as the president of the United States and the secretary of state.

WE CAN duplicate the miraculous feats we accomplished in the early years of the state if we continue to strive for a peace settlement with our neighbours, not only for the sake of peace (as if that isn't enough) but also in order to preserve our democratic and Jewish national character. We must focus our resources on the pursuit of excellence in scientific and technological research and development, in education and cultural expression, and in economic achievement. And we must learn to live within the framework of our available means. This task is essential if Israel is to remain the spiritual and cultural centre of the Jewish people.

Gad Ya'acobi is the Minister for Economy and Planning.

## READERS' LETTERS

### DOCTORS, HOSPITALS AND CLINICS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: - Macabee Dean's article of March 17 on Israeli medicine, "The hypochondriac question," is so full of misinformation that a reasoned rebuttal would require a full-length article all to itself.

However, let me address here just one of the points raised. Dean suggests that the reason why 83 per cent of Israeli medical graduates between 1975 and 1984 are working in hospitals is their poor opinion of the standard of medical practice in Kupat Holim clinics.

I do not know if the true reasons for this situation have been properly researched, but an equally valid alternative speculative interpretation for it could be that, since such graduates were not prepared during their undergraduate medical training for work in primary care, it was their "fear of the unknown," rather than anything else, which deterred them from seeking a career outside the safe and familiar confines of the hospital.

I do know, however, that the specialization programme in family medicine (sponsored, incidentally, almost entirely by Kupat Holim) is one of the most preferred career

choices at present amongst medical graduates in this country. Ironically, because of the current economic situation, the number of doctors who cannot be accepted into this programme at the moment is, sadly, far greater than those who can be. As a result, the competition for the available places is, as might be imagined, extremely intense.

Dr. A. L. FURST  
Acting Chairman,  
Israel Association of  
Family Physicians.

Harel.

Macabee Dean comments: It is unfortunate that Dr. Furst has not taken the time and trouble to prepare a "reasoned rebuttal" of the so-called "misinformation." Since many others share my views, we all would like to see his viewpoints.

There can be no contesting the fact that 83 per cent of the Israeli medical graduates (from 1977 to 1984) work in hospitals. This fact was based on a scientific survey. However, we will never know the reason why they are not working in the clinics until a double-blind test is carried out. But I doubt that they avoid the clinics because they were not prepared during their under-

graduate days and thus it is "their fear of the unknown" which keeps them safe in the hospitals.

However, I would like to quote the late Moshe Soroka, who for many years headed Kupat Holim Clalit and is generally credited with building it into the organization it is today. "If we want good doctors in the clinics, we must select medical students whose main interest is in helping cure people, not in science. If we select medical students on the basis of their high-school achievements in scientific subjects, we will get doctors interested primarily in science, and not in helping people."

The "specialization programme in family medicine" is an attempt - and a most welcome one - to upgrade the family doctor into a sort of a semi-specialist who eventually will have enough knowledge to follow his patients into a hospital and help take care of them there.

The solution to the entire problem, it seems to me, is to develop a sort of joint "hospital-clinic" doctor who will work half time in a hospital, half time in a family clinic. Thus, both he and his patients can enjoy the best of both worlds.

### CHEATED

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: - Last summer, while on vacation in Israel, we bought for our son's bar mitzva a set of *tefillin* in a religious shop in Mea She'arim. We relied on the dealer who appeared to be a very religious man.

When we got back to Antwerp, the rabbi here asked that we check their kashrut. To our amazement, they were declared "not kosher" by a religious expert.

It is a scandal that tourists should be cheated by such practices.

S. WEISZ  
Antwerp, Belgium.

### LACK OF RESPECT

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: - On March 9, we were among the audience at the Memorial Concert for six million Jews, at Hechal Hatarbut. To our disgust, some people found it necessary to walk out prior to the end.

We Jews are often quick to criticize the lack of memory of the Holocaust non-Jews display. It is a shame that, in the Jewish State, some people could not show sufficient respect, not so much to the composer or the orchestra, but to the dead, to stay until the concert was concluded.

DOREEN GAINSFORD  
VALERIE MAXWELL  
LEAH RABIN  
FAGIE ZIMMERMAN

Herzliya.

### TEA AND ANEMIA

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: - I was amazed to read Judy Siegel's report of March 16, "Don't give tea to infants" in which she mentions that tannin in tea has been experimentally shown to bind the iron present in various foods other than meat, thus hindering its absorption and causing anemia. This finding emerged from a research study carried out by Dr. Hava Pali, Dr. Yona Azmitai and Dr. Nadav Merhav of the Hebrew University-Hadassah School of Public Health and Com-

### DANGERS OF ASBESTOS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: - I read Patricia Golan's article of March 21 on asbestos exposure with interest.

I would like to point out that, in reference to the Knesset involvement in the subject, there was an error. Ten years before Yair Tsaban brought up the issue in the Knesset, I dealt with the problem. This was when the first evidence

### WHEN HITLER TOWED THE LINE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: - The one and only time when Hitler towed the line was on the occasion of the Olympic Games in Berlin 1936. From material unearthed by Prof. Dr. Hajo Bernett of the Bonn University - a non-Jew - and Yogi Mayer, whose *History of Jewish Sport in Germany* has been published in the Leo Beck Year Book XV, a composite picture emerges which will be projected at a special exhibition, on the 50th

### TEA AND ANEMIA

anniversary of the Berlin Olympic Games, at the Wiener Library in June 1986.

### DANGERS OF ASBESTOS

any reader who has special material related to the games, or the period leading up to the games, is invited to forward copies to the Wiener Library, 4 Devonshire Street, London W1N 2BH.

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**PROGRAMME FOR APRIL, 1986**

Monday, April 7  
ARABS VS ISRAEL: A CONFLICT OF HISTORY  
NOT IN HISTORY  
Dr. Michael Oren, Arabist

Monday, April 14  
HOW TO BEAUTIFY JERUSALEM  
Yimma Medzini, Member, Council for a Beautiful Israel

Wednesday, April 16  
SMOKING: WAYS TO STOP  
Dr. Saul Lascov, Psychologist  
Together with Society for the Prevention of Smoking in Israel

Monday, April 21  
JEWISH CREATIONISM AND ORTHODOX FUNDAMENTALISM  
Prof. Don Weisshank, Visiting Professor, The Hebrew University

Monday, April 28  
THE POLITICAL SITUATION TODAY  
Dr. Yosef Gool, Member of the Editorial Staff, The Jerusalem Post  
ADMISSION: NIS 1.50

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By Abraham Rabinovich  
Photography by Uli Bocker

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